Amusements, etc., Chis Cvening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera: "Lucia di BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Caesar." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "The College Bawn." The LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—Opera Bouffe: "Barbe

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER. - At 2 and at 8: "Humpty Union-square THEATER,-At 2] and at 8: Variety WALLACE'S THEATER .- "John Garth." L. Wallack.

LEAVIT'S ART ROOMS .- Palette Exhibition. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRILLS.-Birch, Wambold, etc.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

The Prince of Wales continues to improve. riot has occurred in Limerick, Ireland, The French have gained a victory in Algeria over the rebellious

Both branches of the State Legislature organized yesterday. ---- A serious riot has occurred in Rochester, two of the mob being killed by the military and two wounded. - Brigham Young was arraigned for murder yesterday, and ordered to be confined in his without bail. - The Grand Duke viewed the burned district of Chicago yesterday. - Eighteen Ku-Klux prisoners pleaded guilty yesterday.

The Kings County Republican General Committee elected Silas B. Dutcher Chairman. ---- In the Eurroughs case, at Paterson, Libby Garrabrant gave damaging evidence against herself, --- Gold, 100%, 100%. Thermometer, 29°, 32°, 28°,

The arrest and constructive incarceration of Brigham Young, Prophet, Priest and President, on charge of murder, does not add any new phase to the complicated Mormon question, but as a new development in a cause célèbre, it has a positive and absorbing in-

The Annual Report of the Controller of State, made up as it is largely in the interest of the Democratic administration of the State, has much to recommend it, nevertheless. The report on its face makes a favorable exhibit of the financial condition of New-York, shows a considerable decrease in the public debt, and, 4f it were not so overwhelmingly confounded by the financial operations of Tammany in this city, would have made a good campaign document for the Democratic party.

A riot against negroes is, of all others, the most easily incited. A colored wretch, accused of having committed a horrible crime in Rochester, has become the occasion for a serious popular tamult in which two men have been already killed, and further violence is anticipated. There is no justification for such a riotous demonstration in a country where the law is strong enough to punish the guilty; but the firing upon the mob seems not to be fully justified, and in any case greatly to be deplored.

Of course, nobody need expect a fair investigation of Custom-House abuses from a committee which begins its work by installing itself in the midst of the very influences which it seeks to analyze. But the Congress Committee has seen fit to commence operations in the Custom-House itself, and we must expect to receive its report with more or less of the color of that institution on it. We are glad to learn, however, that there is a real intention, as well as some prospect, of getting at the bottom of the odious General Order business, as well as finding out who keep it ative and divide its profits.

One Hundred and Twenty-seven Millions of Dollars in the Treasury on the 1st inst. is an accumulation against which we shall miss no fair opportunity to protest, however unavailingly. We do not believe it right for the Government to assume the trouble and risk of keeping private citizens' coin, yet getting no good of it; we wish Mr. Boutwell would ask them to take it away and keep it themselves. We wish he had bought Fifty Millions' worth more of Bonds in 1869, and thus saved several Millions of interest since paid to no good purpose; we wish he would do it now. We think we can see him move-but O! so slowly!

Speaker Smith, in accepting his new position, promises exactly what every member of the powers of his high office with a single eye to Legislature ought to consider his individual the public good, and with deference to the be-

create no new offices. The last Legislature wasted its time, spent money lavishly, made fat offices for favorites, and was corrupt as well as extravagant. Never did a State Legislature come into power with such an opportunity for making a bright and honorable record as that now convened at Albany; and if the good intentions professed by Speaker Smith are also those of the majority in the Reform Legislature, that record will be made and the State will be blessed accordingly. _

There has never been a very clear popular understanding of the condition in which New-York was left in regard to its action on the XVth Amendment. A Republican Legislature ratified the Amendment, but the next succeeding one, being Democratic, claimed to have repealed and annulled that act. Now it is proposed to correct the record by the present Legislature. There really seems to be no special reason for this. Now-York was included in the list of twenty-nine States officially proclaimed as having ratified the Amendment, and the fact that it was subsequently claimed that the State had withdrawn its ratification was also stated without prejudice to the case, as there was a two-thirds vote without New-York. To correct the Legislative record now might gratify a sentiment, but it could not affect the result nor the status of New-York in relation thereto.

These conservative journals which affected to disbelieve all reports of the existence of Ku-Klux in South Carolina, are discreetly mute upon the subject since the complete rout of the order in the United States Circuit Court. Two prominent citizens have been already convicted, and one of these is now a fugitive from justice. Eighteen indicted members of the gang have made clean breast of their doings, and have pleaded guilty to the charges against them. It is said that these unfortunates were forced into the company of the Ku-Klux under threats against their lives, and that their confessions implicate citizens of their county who occupy the highest social positions. It is apparent that the system of terrorism which has prevailed in some parts of the South has been severe enough to drive into the ranks of the Ku-Klux many men who would otherwise have been indifferent to what was going on. Now that the courts have broken up this tyranny the unwilling subalterns in the gang are glad to tell what they know about it.

The figures which Mr. David A. Wells arrays in his report made to Gov. Hoffman on the financial condition of New-York City, are essentially the same as those prepared by THE TRIBUNE last Spring. During the months of April, May, and June, from such data as we could then secure, and from the bewildering mazes of Controller Connolly's statements, we were able to arrive at results which do not differ materially from those which Gov. Hoffman now sends to the Legislature as the report of an expert-Mr. Wells. The sum total of the official statement is, of course, augmented considerably beyond those heretofore published, as it is made up to the close of the year. From this it appears that the entire debt of the City of New-York, funded, floating, and unadjusted accounts, is \$94,529,-867 22; but it is assumed that the actual burden of the city, in round numbers, will amount to \$100,000,000. To meet this enormous sum, the assets of the City, comprising the real and personal estate of its citizens, are reckoned at \$1,500,000,000. This amount is justly considered as being large enough dwindle the debt into a small affair. Of course, this is a cheerful view to take Another run began on the Third-ave. Savings Bank. of the case, but it will not reconcile anybody to the fact that the debt is the result of unparalelled profligacy and theft. The statement of Mr. Wells is clear and intelligent, and should help the credit of the City abroad.

THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Hoffman's Message is so long that our comments on it are necessarily brief.

It strikes us that his very cogent and sensible objections to our present City Charter ought to have been urged when that document came down from the Legislature for his approval or rejection. Had he said then what he says now, our City would have been greatly the gainer. But we should all grow wiser as we grow older, and we commend the Governor's suggestions to general consideration. They are in the main sound and pertinent.

We should like better the suggestions about Quarantine and other Port abuses, if the main purpose were less plainly evinced of clearing the Governor's skirts, on the plea of lack of information or power, for neglect of gross evils which it was quite possible for him to remedy. But, neither in this nor in the Judiciary abuses have THE TRIBUNE'S exposures been in vain; and we look confidently to the Legislature for early redress.

We have not often thanked the Governor; but we do heartily thank him for declining to elongate his Message with a dissertation on National politics. A good deal is said, and a part of it well said, in condemnation of Federal interference in matters of purely State or local concern; but the practice of Governors and Legislatures boring the general ear with tedious homilies on National politics is equally reprehensible yet not equally reprehended. Gov. Hoffman virtually tells the Legislature to mind their own business and let Federal politics alone; and we trust they will heed the precept and find it justified by a consistent example.

THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

It was our earnest desire that the new Legis lature of our State be organized without a renewal of that war of factions, which seems to have become chronic in the current history of the Republican organization of our State. Hence, we did not favor the suggestion that Mr. Horatio N. Twombly be made a candidate for Speaker-he being a member of the old Union Republican organization which has, by Customhouse patronage and effort, been discredited and pronounced irregular, and did favor the presentment for the coveted post of Mr. L. Bradford Prince of Queens, who, so far as we know or suspect, is neither a "Fen-"ton" nor a "Conkling" man, but 'merely an honest and ardent Republican Reformer, connected with no "Ring," whether "Canal," "Railroad," "Custom-House," or other. Had the Republican Assemblymen from this end of the State seen fit to unite in the presentment of Mr. Prince, he had assurances of support from the interior which would have rendered his election highly probable; and we feel certain that, if elected, he would have wielded the

different chape from that we had desired, inducing Mr. Prince to request that no votes be east for him. The Times's correspondent says

of the Editor of this journal: "The first thing he did Monday morning was to indue Prince of Queens to withdraw and turn what strength he had over to Alvord. This he succeeded in accomplishing, so far as Prince himself was concerned; but it was a nore difficult task for Prince to carry his friends over to Alvord than to go himself; and the result showed that out one Prince man, beside Prince thimself, voted for

-This is of a piece with the gross fulsehoods which precede and follow it. Mr. Prince did not withdraw on the morning of Monday, nor at any time during the day, and was never asked to do so by Mr. Greeley. He may even not have voted for Mr. Alvordwe do not know which way he voted, and presume The Times man does not. That he did not attempt to "carry his friends over to Alvord," we are morally certain. As between Messrs. Alvord and Henry Smith,

who were the only candidates voted for, the former had already presided over either branch of our Legislature with conceded ability and fairness, and is by far the most experienced legislator in either House. Mr. Smith served in one previous Assembly, and is a lawyer of decided ability and unblemished reputation. He was made a candidate for Speaker by those who had resolved that Fenton and Greeley must, so far as possible, be crushed out. That Gov. Alvord would have beaten him at least twenty votes, f Federal patronage and power had not been wielded to the utmost in his behalf, is as notorious as that there is a city named Albany. He was beaten up to the hour when the Surveyor of this Port, the Naval Officer, the Marshals of the Southern and the Northern District of our State, the Collectors at Buffalo, Oswego, &c., with a brigade of Postmasters and tide-waiters, appeared in the arena; the Surveyor taking command of the Federal forces and deploying his legions so as to sweep the entire field. Members who had avowed their determination to vote for Alvord came into the city with a Custom-house officer on either hand, a postmaster in front, and another bringing up the rear. Members who assured Mr. Alvord's friends that they should vote for him explained that they must talk the other way to save their friends in the Custom-house from instant decapitation. As this was the very day on which, by proclamation of the President, the Civil Service Reform took effect, the reality and efficacy of that

Reform received a striking illustration. With all this tremendous weight of patronage brought to bear against him, it was deemed essential to the defeat of Mr. Alvord that personal detraction should be resorted to. Accordingly, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, in presenting the name of Mr. Smith to the caucus, was

moved to sav: "What foo had we in 1871 to meet? The corruptions of Tammany Hall, villainous, black and corrupt. That is the force we have got to meet now. It is the force we have got to meet during the whole session of this Legislature. While the head of the monster is bruised, he still lives and is powerful. If you doubt it, you have only to look at the lobbies of the holels of this city to-day. The most important step to take organization of this Legislature is to elect the right man for Speaker. In order to elect the ight man for Speaker, we must nominate him here, tonight, in this caucus, because the Republican party one ore reigns supreme. [Applause.] If we make the fatal mistake of electing a man of easy political virtue, or a man whose political record does not stand above reprouch, the fault is ours, and our constituents will hold us re sponsible. I come here as a representative of the onesty, intelligence and earnestness, of the better class of the people of the City of New York. That element has not been represented here before for a long time. do n't propose to vote for any man for Speaker, or for any officer or measure this Winter, that is not above reproach in every particular. I go in for honest, capable men that cannot be corrupted; men that do not belong to any corrupt Ring, any Tammany Ring, any Central Park Ring, any Canal Ring, or any Ring known to the politics of the State. I do not care how long a man may have been in political harness, unless his record is clear; the nan we nominate to-night should be, like Casar's wife, above suspicion. Our acts to-night affect more than the State of New-York. The eyes of the whole country, I might say of the whole world, are upon us. We must not shrink from our duty. I have the honor to nominate the Hon, HENRY SMITH for Speaker. [Applause.]

-Considering that no candidate had been or was likely to be named but Mr. Alvord beside the one proposed by Mr. Hawkins, the purport, the drift, of these insinuations are unmistakable. Either Mr. Hawkins meant that Mr. Alvord is corrupt and unworthy (as The Times had repeatedly proclaimed him), or his speech was "the tale of an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The Times's Albany correspondent says: "The honest people of both parties throughout the State cannot but rejoice, as they do here in Albany, that the Legislature which is to meet here to morrow will open with the fobbers defeated in a contest for the Speak rship. It may be safely calculated that the fifty me who voted for Henry Smith, having withstood the emptations held out to them, will be proof against

corruption throughout the session. Another thing the people may be assured of, and that is that no single important committee will be so made up s to give the anti-Reform element controlling power in it. As a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with long-established custom, Mr. Alsord, the defeated candidate for Speaker, will doubtless be given the Chairman-ship of the Committee of Ways and Means; but this, as at all the other committees, will have reformers and inti-corruptionists for a majority of its meiabers.

-Mr. Alvord is of course the guardian of his own honor, and on his behalf we have nothing o say. But, in behalf of those friends who supported him in undoubting faith that Re form and official integrity had no more earnest or faithful champion, we say that, if we are mistaken in the man-if he is (as The Times has squarely charged, and Col. Hawkins so broadly insinuates) a politician of "easy political virtue," whose record does not stand above reproach"-one who does "belong to a corrupt 'Ring," whether Tammany, Canal, or other-then he ought not to be accorded the Chairmanship of Ways and Means or any other post of like responsibility, and we protest against his designation therefor. The device of making such a man as Col. Hawkins proclaim him Chairman of Ways and Means, but surrounding him with a majority of "anti-corruptionists" so as to guard against his apprehended rascalities, is insulting not more to him than to those who are thus forced into an unworthy and repulsive association. If Mr. Alvord is not regarded by the new Speaker as an honest man, then he should be placed on no important Committee; surely not at the head of one so important as the Ways and Means. If the Speakership is refused him from distrust of his integrity, then the Chairmanship of any such Committee should be denied him for that identical reason. The amateur hunter who aimed at his quarry so as "to hit if it were a "deer, but to miss if it were a calf," is not a good model for the Speaker of our State's Assembly.

It has already been determined to extend the time of the Grand Jury in Oyer and Terminer in spite of the protests and the policy which demands its discharge. There is a plausible excuse offered for this decision-one which, indeed, seems to justify it, for the action which the Jury is to be called upon to special provision, makes it the especial duty governed according to Judge Camble's interof the District Attorney to prosecute offenders against the election laws at the session of the court next following the date of the offense, and failure to do this invalidates any subsequent prosecution. The offenders against the do not fully apply. The reasoning by which Election laws in November last were very numerous and the offenses very flagrant, and sion that the ecclesiastical code sanctioned there is a general wish to see them punished to the full extreme of the law. The Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer can do good service by the disposal of these cases, of which we are told there are several score; but its would have learned that the canon law which of late , cars Tammany has surrounded the Legiaction in each case ought to be summary to be effective. There are from three to five days' work on these election frauds. Let that work be finished without delay, and then let this in force in any part of the United States Jury gracefully retire. Theoretically its continuance may be proper enough, but practically the jury is an obstruction to justice which cannot be permitted to exist with impunity. The Grand Jury of the Sessions has found several indictments against prominent men, Republicans as well as Democrats, and the other jury must retire before these findings can be presented. In the mean time some of the indicted persons, learning that actions are pending against them, have fled or are in hiding, and the others may fly while the jury hesi-

SALT.

The World reiterates its disparagement of our

home-made Salt, as follows: "1. That every barrel of beef and pork which comes to New-York to be shipped over seas, has to be repacked with West Indian solar salt, for, if left packed in American selar salt, they dread its spoiling. 2. That the most prominent beef and pork-packers in Brooklyn and New-York give more money per bushel for the St. Martin's salt than they could buy American solar salt for. 3. That they use millions of bushels every year, and are less likely to pay more than they need for it than THE TRIBUSE Association is to pay too much for its white paper. They have the keenest possible interest in getting effective salting done at the lowest price. 4. That if anybody chooses to go to Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson's, he can buy a bag (224 pounds) of Liverpool Salt, duty paid, for \$2 252 10; in bond, for \$1 40. This tax of 60 cents a bug is a fetter upon American industry."

Comments by The Tribune.

I. Our Government, at the request of the Syracuse salt-men, instituted the most rigorous test of the comparative virtues of Turk's Island and Syracuse Solar Salt respectively, as preservers of barreled Pork in all climates and under every trying ordeal. The general result (as reported by officers who did not know which of the barrels were cured with Turk's Island, which with Syracuse Salt) was decidedly favorable to the latter. The most we do not see how it is to be reformed by rigorous chemical analysis confirms this demonstration. If, then, our City packers still use only Turk's Island, because, if their barreled meats be "left barreled in American 'Solar Salt they dread its spoiling," they sin against light and knowledge, and deserve to forbids one of his inferior clergy to that at the time the Democracy undertook to suffer by paying into the Treasury the extra perform certain clerical functions. The price they pay for Turk's Island Salt.

II. That extra price is a part of our case, with regard not merely to Salt, but to American manufactures generally. Free-Traders ask, "Why can't our home manufacturers sell "as cheaply as their European rivals?" We answer, "Many of them do; but a large portion of our people will pay a higher price for a foreign article than for a home-made one at least equally good. It is so with Salt, with Steel, with Calicees, with Silks. The most serviceable fabrics of Silk now produced on this planet are spun and woven in this country; but they bring no such prices as their more showy but far less durable French rivals. British manufacturers, by using the short, cheap Cotton of India (Surats) for Drilling, make both plain and printed fabrics that look as well as our fabrics of equal fineness, but are not worth so much, because they will not last nearly so long. In almost every department where competition is maintained, foreign manufactures sell higher in proportion to their intrinsic worth than their upstart, parvenu Yankee rivals; and this is one unfair advantage which our Tariff is designed to (and

loes) countervail. III. Our packers, like all other sellers, must favor the tastes and prejudices of their customers. So long as these do not know that our best Syraguse Salt is now (as it once was not) equal to Turk's Island, they will pay more for meat packed with the latter, and packers are obliged to act accordingly. They cannot afford to save ten cents per barrel on the Salt at the cost of selling their Pork fifty cents a barrel cheaper.

IV. The duty on imported Salt is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds (not bushel) -neither less nor more. When imported in bags, twenty-four cents per hundred pounds is charged-eighteen cents for the salt, six cents for the bags. We rejoice in the knowledge that this duty, beside putting a large amount into the Treasury, has tended strongly to increase the production in the heart of our own country, and in widely (separated portions of it, of cheap and good Salt.

PRIESTS AND BISHOPS.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of the R. C. diocese of Scranton, dissatisfied with the administration of the affairs of the Church of the Annunciation in Williamsport, served upon the Rev. M. P. Stack, pastor of that congregation, a summary order of removal, and forbade him, sub gravi (that is to say, under penalty of grievous sin), to exercise priestly functions in Williamsport any longer. Mr. Stack thereupon appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, complaining that he was illegally deprived of his revenue, rights, and perquisites, and obtained an injunction forbidding the bishop to remove him or to execute the threat of ecclesiastical punishment involved in the warning conveyed by his note. The case has been argued, and Judge Gamble of the Common Pleas of Lycoming County, Penn., has sustained the injunction in an elaborate opinion. An appeal will be taken to a higher court, and discussion of considerable interest and importance may then be looked for. If the views of Judge Gamble should be sustained a serious change must be made in the relations which have heretofore subsisted between the bishops and the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The question involved in this case simply whether a bishop may, of his ar-

bitrary motion, and without formal accusation or trial, suspend, silence, or transfer any priest of his diocese. Judge Gamble holds that he may not, 1, because the canon law of the Church, which prescribes a certain canonical procedure to deprive a priest of his parish, is in force in the United States; and 2, because the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, from which the bishop assumes to derive his arbitrary power, declare that when the reason for removal arises from any cause of evil report against the rector, thus involving his character or reputation, the bishop may not remove him without a judicial hearing. It is

pretation of the law. Bishops, priests, and people, as well as the authorities at Rome, have concurred in regarding this as a missionary church to which the canons enforced elsewhere the court seems to have reached the concluis universal in its application, does not strike us as satisfactory, and indeed Judge Gamble regrets that the matter was not more fully discussed. If it had been, we believe he of unnecessary and obstructive stars of the discussion. of each different country, and has never been except Louisiana, which adopted the cccleappointing pasters and organizing churches distinctly indicates that the missionary character still exists in the American church, and it is recognized unmistakably in the proceedings of the two plenary councils of Baltimore.

United States, and it is from the 77th decree of the latter of them (1866) that Judge Gamble deduces the second rolling of his decision. He finds that although the council recognizes the power of the bishops to make removals at will, it also forbids them to remove a priest without trial, provided the removal be for crime (causa criminalis). The curious result would follow from this, if the double disadvantage; first, in not having a Tanmay unjoyity to support him; second, in having to repe with ruling were sound, that a summary removal would be legal if there were no good cause for it, and illegal if it were provoked by gross maladministration or moral delinquency. But what is still more curious is that Judge Killan; that of Blair, contested by McMalon; that a Gamble has quoted a decree which has no existence. The 77th paragraph, or section, or whatever the proper name of it may be, of the that there were various irregularities and fraudulest practices in the election, but the chief point made is that decree at all. It is a more line of advice. It suggests to the Bishops the propriety of giving and, in support of this, his alleged corrupt actions is regard to the pay of the old Fire Department are set an accused priest the benefit of a trial before removal, and points out how a court for such trials may be formed; but it makes no rule on that or any other subject, and leaves the Bishops free to act just as they please. And in another place the irresponsibility of the Bishops is recognized in the clearest manner.

settling the discipline of the church in the

It seems to be generally agreed that the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is anomalous in this regard, and ought not to continue; but injunction, nor is it easy to understand how the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County, without arrogating one of the prerogatives of the papacy, can assume to reverse the sentence by which a Bishop prohibition is binding only upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Stack; and what has Judge Gamble to do with that? As for the priest, he went into the Church with his eyes wide open, and vowed obedience to his bishop, and if his bishop uses him unjustly he knows that his only appeal (from a Catholic point of view) is to the higher authorities of the Church, and not to the civil courts. It may be hard that he should submit to such a rule, but he took the obligation upon himself, and should not complain if it hurts him. Of course, if he chooses to cut loose from what he regards as a tyrannical church, he is at liberty to do so; but we have little sympathy for men who will in a society and refuse to obey its rules. will stay

The N. Y. Times says of some unindicated

Washington correspondent: " He asis: 'What question is likely to arise that can force reluctant members into each other's arms!' And he goes on to say: 'There is but one way, viz., the question of Free Trade agt. Hrotection.' The writer will see, if he tries to 'work out' this suggestion, that on that issue an independent pury is hopeless, for the reason that the Republican party is in fair harmony with the most advanced views, and is constantly becoming more or "

-Will The Times distinctly specify those " most advanced views," on the Tariff question, wherewith the Republican party is "in fair harmony, and constantly becoming more so ?

The law probably furnishes no warrant for Superintendent Kelso's somewhat arbitrary action in ordering the arrest by Wall-st, detectives of the wellknown thieves of that locality as suspicious persons but it will meet with approval by everybody but the thieves themselves. The Superintendent of Police of this city who waits for charges before arresting criminals, and for complaints before abating great nuisances, will hold his position only just as long as his party remains in power, and when he retires he will be set down as a failure. Now we imagine that Superintendent Kelso is not emulous of this fate, and that he desires to survive the party with which he has affiliated. He can do this only by such prompt, fearless action as that which he has just done, and that which we have from time to time clearly pointed out to him as his obvious duty. We lately furnished him with a full list of nearly one hundred gambling hells in this city, the vile resorts of the very class of criminals whom he is trying to suppress in Wall-st. and the nursery of thousands of the young criminals who infest New-York; and we added plain practical reasons-none of the moral arguments for which men of his clasand profession have such profound contemptwhy they should be suppressed. Answer was made that it was useless to raid these houses, because the District-Attorney refused or failed to prosecute those arrested. The failure of Mr. Garvin to do his duty will not extenuate Mr. Kelso in re-fusal to do his when it is so clearly pointed out to him. He has no other excuse, and when he fails un-der frequent and persistent urging, people will begin to suspect that the assertions of the gamblers, that "the Police dare not interrupt them," are not with-out foundation in truth.

Now is the time of ail others to secure a thorough reform of the markets. We have an honest Controller and an enthusiastic Superintendent, who are enlisted in the good work, and who for many reasons are anxious to curtail the expenses and to improve the condition of the markets. Every citizen is interested in this movement, for it tends to reduce the cost and improve the quality of the meats which are furnished from our public stalls, and, therefore all should give these officials full support and encouragement. Col. Devoe, the new Superintendent of Markets, yesterday pointed out to a TRIBUNE reporter, on application, numbers of stalls in Washington Mar ket where diseased meat was exposed for sale, and the numbers are given this morning in other columns for the information of those who deal in that market. Col. Devoe is a man of experience; no butcher in New-York will dispute with him when he pronounces an article diseased; and he is an accepted authority on all such subjects. He, not THE TRIBUNE, make these complaints; he presented the facts to the Inspector, who failed to take action upon them, and hence THE TRIBUNE prints his report in furtherance of a recognized duty to the public, and it will publish the number of every stall thus pointed out, as a warning to the public. Mr. Devoe has also unearthed a fraud by which the city was robbed of \$30,000 for the roching of Washington Market, and we hope Controller Green will take steps to prosecute the rascals and recover the amount.

Mr. John Weiss-his naute is familiar to our readers in connection with the Boston Radical Club, whose meetings we have reported-gives, this even ing, at Chickering's Hall, the concluding lecture of his interesting course on "Greek Ideaa." No account that our space admitted of would have done the least justice to the wealth of thought, the beauty of avoid unnecessary delays, to be economical in take is properly a part of the great reform take is properly a part of the great reform the difference of the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall. The law, by in the United States has not hitherto been the canvass for Speaker took, however, a movement inaugurated last Fall.

ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE GOOD INTENTIONS OF THE NEW SPEAKER-COR.
TESTED SEATS FROM NEW-YORK CITY-TIR FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AGAIN-PEARANCE OF TWEED-RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, Jan. 2 .- The members of the Assembly were sworn in this morning and the organization completed by the election of those named by the Repub. lican caucus last evening. Mr. Smith has made a good start by announcing his intention to root according to Roman Catholic theologians, is lature. None will be appointed except thou always medified by the established practice expressly provided for by law. He even refuse to entertain a motion for the appointment of Mr. Taus as Stenegrapher, as he could find nothing in the statute authorizing such an officer. Of course, a stenography will be immediately provided for by appropriate legiciasinstical law of France. The method of tion, He also refused to appoint a Postin, ster, saying that under the law the duties of that officer devots upon the Assistant Sergeaut-at-Arms. He declared him self opposed to the customary adjournment of the lega-lature from Friday room until Monday (dgid, and the consequent neglect of business in the early part of me These councils are the chief authority for

Mr. Smith shows himself to be promps and decided in the chair. Mr. Thomas C. Fields, who who the two Assemblies in the fullest sense of the work p tempted to bother the new Speaker a little by assing 'the usual arrangement" with the Postma derof Albany for the transmission of mal! matter, &c., was authorized by law, but was quickly informed that it was. Batnel again by asking a few questions as to the contents of a memorial in intion to the conduct of the cla tion in the Assembly District which Fillds comes here to represent, but here again he gained mothing. In the sort of controversy, Mr. Fields will find himself at a a superior man. Papers and petitions were presented to-day which will being before the Committee on Pa Heges and Elections no less than four contested scatan the city of New-York, viz.; that of Frear, contasted by Dumphy, contested by Leask, and that of Palls, one tested by Seymour.

The memorial in the case of Thos. C. Fields sets forb forth. A somewhat similar memorial against Mr. Tweet is said to have been prepared, but no such paper has ret been presented. Some comment is excited by the circumstance that on

the vote for Speaker, Mr. Osgood, Reform Demotrat, from Renaselarr, supported Mr. Smith. Mr. Titles was absent, though he had been in his seatuntil within a short time before the vote was taken.

In the Senate, after the edicts of the caucus had been duly ratified, and a Committee appointed to wait agon his Excellency the Governor, and hotfying him of their readiness to hear from him his views of the political, financial, and moral condition of the State, Mr. Woodig of Caynga presented a series of resolutions reresolving the action of the Legislature of 1850, giving the assent of the State to the XVth Amendment of the Constitutions the United States. It will be recollected that the succeeding Democratic Legislature, under the lead of Mr. Tweed, assumed to revoke that assent. In presenting his resolutions, Mr. Woodin recurred to the fact withdraw the assent of the State to the amendment, he had maintained that the power of the Legislature had been exhausted by its own exercise. He claimed to be still of the same epinion; but in order to make assurance doubly sure he proposed to undo formally what had been illegally done, and thus purge the record of what to believed to be a fungus. Under the rule, the resolutions were laid over; but to morrow they will probably bave passed the Senate.

2ic. O'Brien made his maiden effort with a bill to

repeal the celebrated Eric Railroad Act of '69 which gave Fisk, Gould & Co. the long lease of the Erie. It will undoubtedly pass.

Centrary to a semewhat general expectation, Mr. Tweed

did not present himself this morning to take the oath among the circle of Senators that he will be to the front at the opening of the session next week. When he presents himself he will be sworn in and be duly recognized in his official capacity as Senator-for his as oclates can find no authority for inquiry as to his sets back of his oath of office. The highest legal authorities of the State have thus expressed themselves, and that will be the conclusion of the Senate. The celebrates cases of Giddings of Ohio and Mattison of this State are tited as precedents. Both were expelled from the House entatives on charges that they had committed offenses that disqualified them. Both were redicated by their constituents, and both returned unquestioned to the seats from which, but a short time before, they had

been expelled.

The Capitol Commissioners transmitted to the Senate their annual report. They adhere to the old plan, adopted three years ago, and have worked in accordance. was all the Controller would give them. If they had had more, they would have spent more. Up to the present time the State has paid out for filling the hele in the ground called the foundation of the Capitol, \$2.941.22. The Commissioners talk fast and furious against the Controller for refusing them funds, but probably the ex-Controller, who is known to be more than passably honest, purposely held a tight rein on the Commission, which possibly, he thought, might can into one of these

Court-House factions. The reading of the Message in the Senate was listened to more closely by Senators than is generally the practice. To the fact that the political resporting was against the Governor, and to the consequent ignorance of the majority as to its contents, was due the patient watch and vigil long of Senators. Living out the reading of nine columns of The Argus Laxed the endurance of Senators to the utmost.

The Republican Senators met in caueus, to-night, to determine how and by whom the Committees should be appointed. Senator Woodin presided. Several propostions were submitted-first, that the Chairmen five prominent Committees should be voted for by the caucus; then that the Chairman of the careus should appoint them; and that a Senator should be elected President pro tem., to appoint. The last proposition pre vailed, with the amendment that the Lieutenant-Gov ernor should name one Democrat on each Committee This gives each Democrat a place on four Committee President pro tem., and of course makes the Committees It is understood that he will be prepared to announce them during the session of to-morrow. It was also resolved to change the name of the Committee on Musicipai Affairs to that of Cities, as it used to be called until Tom Fields forced the Senate to make a new Committee in order to get rid of him. Palmer of Dutchess, and Perry of Kings, each are prominently named for the Chairman of Cities. Palmer is also named for Finance. If he is not at the head of Cities, Perry will be.

Controller Green and Deputy Controller Storrs are here with a view of advancing the bill, which will be introduced to-morrow, to provide for deficiencies in the city finances.

A trouble has arisen in the organization of the Senats, which does not often crop out. The majority are troubled to find anybody to fill the office of President pro tem. It is understood that, in turn, Robertson of Westchester, Woodin of Cayuga, Benedict of New York, and Graham of Delaware have declined the honor Some man has to be forced.

Controller Green has sent a memorial, presented by Senator Benedict, stating the financial condition of the city, and asking the Legislature at an early day to provide for its necessities. He wants authority to raise money to pay the creditors of both the municipality and the county.

> LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 2, 18fl.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Lieut.-Gov. Beach, and the Senators were swern in. The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Secate as follows:

ate as follows:

"SENATORS: The Constitution makes it my duty to preside in the Senate. I shall endeavor to perform that duty faithfully and impartially, trusting that the same courtesy and forbearance, of which I have been the recipient in the past, will be extended to me in the future. Since the adjournment of the Legislature the standard of reform has been uplitted, and good men, trespective of their political relations, have railied around it. This did not occur a moment too soon. Demoralization was pervading simes every department of public ife. Constitutional obligations were subordinate to the supposed exigences of the hour. Peculations, defait attons, and rockless extravagane were so common as searcely to attract attention. Patiotic men were beginning to despair of the Republic. In a reaction which seems to have commenced, resisted to make the portion of the newspaper press, that clopuest voice which did yaddresses an anticace numbered by militons, and which forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion, relaise into site of the forms and controls public opinion from an and controls public opinion from an antical site of the forms and controls public opinion from an antical site of the forms and controls public opinion from an antical site of the forms and controls public opinion from an antical site of the forms and controls public opinion for the forms and controls produced the forms and controls public opinion for the forms and controls and the forms and the forms and the forms and